### 178. Public Service.

MR. R. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod taluk*) said that corruption was rampant in the Police, Judicial, Registration and Revenue Departments. In a previous session of the Assembly, the then Dewan said that, unless the people co-operated with Government by giving specific instances and affording proof, it was not possible for Government to put down corruption. But the onus was upon Government to make confidential enquiries and obtain evidence in the matter. The existence of malpractices in the several departments was due to the laxity of controlling officers. Inadequacy of pay was another contributory cause. The Law's Delays Committee should make a special enquiry and suggest measures for avoiding corruption in the Judicial Department. As regards the other departments, a committee, consisting of official and non-official members, should be appointed to make enquiries and to prescribe remedies.

Speaking about the administration of the Police Department, the member suggested that Head Constables should not be promoted as Inspectors. The pay of the Constables and Head Constables should be enhanced. Constables and police officers used to ill-treat people on the complaint of petitioners. The practice should be stopped.

The acceptance of the principle of communal representation would impair the morale and efficiency of public service. Appointments should be made with due regard to character and ability. The possession of a university degree was not presumptive evidence that the person concerned was qualified for entertainment in public service.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Narayana Pillai, there are one or two more members who propose to speak on the same subject. I shall hear them all and then give a collective reply.

However, before you go back to your seat, I may tell you that I am thankful for the several suggestions that you have made in your representation.

### 179. The Travancore Public Service.

MR. P. R. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Kottarakara taluk*) said that there was much uneasiness in the State at the rising tide of unemployment among the educated classes. Simultaneously with that, there was also an agitation for the equitable distribution of appointments among the various communities and sub-communities, as the idea had taken root in the popular mind that the sole means of earning livelihood was to be in the employ of Government. All that was due to the prevailing system of education which produced a class of persons who were fit only for a single profession. The sure, safe and easy method of solving the unemployment problem was to introduce technical and industrial education in the curricula of studies in schools and colleges.

Government should lay down a definite principle for the distribution of appointments and follow it without turning either to the right or to the left. Appointments and promotions should be made solely in considerations of efficiency. The distribution of appointments on a